

NOTES ON SOME MISCELLANEOUS COLEOPTERA, WITH  
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

PART VIII.

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(Contribution from the South Australian Museum.)

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Family CURCULIONIDAE.

MANDALOTUS.

Since the key given in the Records of the South Australian Museum, on March 31, 1926, species of this genus have been dealt with as follows:—

1927. Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., pp. 356-357.

1929. *L.c.*, pp. 528-533.

1931. Oke, Proc. Roy. Soc., Vic., pp. 181-190.

The species there dealt with, and the new ones described in the following pages, may be associated with the key in the following positions:—

B. . . . .	<i>pentagonoderes</i> Lea	G, qq. . . . .	<i>medianus</i> , n. sp.
C, ddd. . . . .	<i>leai</i> Oke, and <i>parenthesis</i>	G, t. . . . .	<i>canalicornis</i> , n. sp.
	<i>cus</i> , n. sp.	G, u. . . . .	<i>corrugicollis</i> Lea
C, h. . . . .	<i>sternocerus</i> Lea	G, v. . . . .	<i>melancholicus</i> , n. sp.
C, n. . . . .	<i>dolens</i> Lea	H. . . . .	<i>goudiei</i> , n. sp.
D, sz. . . . .	<i>insignis</i> , n. sp.	I (or NN, v) . . . . .	<i>femoralis</i> Lea
DD, e. . . . .	<i>rufipes</i> Lea	J, m. . . . .	<i>minusculus</i> Oke
DD, eee. . . . .	<i>egenus</i> Oke	J, pp. . . . .	<i>granicollis</i> , n. sp.
DD, nnn. . . . .	<i>fimbriatus</i> Lea	K (or YY) . . . . .	<i>villosipes</i> Lea
DD, r. . . . .	<i>explanicollis</i> Oke	NN (or NNN) . . . . .	<i>oculivorus</i> , n. sp.
F, dd. . . . .	<i>tuberipennis</i> Lea	NNN. . . . .	<i>modicus</i> , n. sp.
F, l. . . . .	<i>armicoxis</i> Lea	O. . . . .	<i>acanthocnemis</i> Lea, and <i>bryophilus</i> Oke
F, m (or NN, ww) . . . . .	<i>octagonalis</i> Oke	W. . . . .	<i>cinereus</i> , n. sp.
G, q. . . . .	<i>contortus</i> , n. sp. and <i>incisipes</i> , n. sp.		

This leaves two species (excluding synonyms and others transferred to *Timareta*) for which no positions have yet been suggested, as their types are females.

*M. imponderosus* Lea. A minute species (1.5 mm.), from Queensland.

*M. latus* Lea. A wide, tuberculate, densely clothed species, from Tasmania.

The transverse arrangement of the prothoracic granules, often so exaggerated that the prothorax appears traversed by fine carinae, is a very distinctive feature of many species of the genus, and easily recognisable, although abrasion is sometimes necessary to see it. In the 1926 key, a special section, "G," was given for fourteen of them. Other species not previously referred to "G," but with transverse arrangement, are: *M. canalicornis*, n. sp., *contortus*, n. sp., *excavatus* Lea, *ferrugineus* Lea, *incisipes*, n. sp., *medianus*, n. sp., *melancholicus*, n. sp., *octagonalis* Oke, and *valgus* Pasc.

On fairly numerous species the middle coxae are armed, although to see the armature clearly it is sometimes necessary to twist the leg, or to view it from several angles, and a small amount of grease or dirt may easily obscure it.

On several species there is a shining ridge, but not a dentiform process. The species so armed, owing to the exigencies of tabulation, were not all associated together in the key. The following are also so armed:—*M. contortus*, n. sp., *ferrugineus* Lea, *dentipes* Lea, *medcoxalis* Lea, *medianus*, Lea, *octagonalis* Oke, *oculivorus*, n. sp., *oxyomus* Lea, (more a ridge than a tooth), and *valgus* Pasc.

I do not think the femora in any of the species could fairly be regarded as dentate, the apical incurvature in several species, from certain points of view, appears sudden, but the part before it is rather the abrupt termination of a swelling than a distinct tooth, and clothing may also cause deceptive resemblance to dentition. Although in figure 3 (especially on C and H) Mr. Oke has shown quite strong teeth, he nowhere mentions femoral dentition in his descriptions.

The tibiae are very distinctive on the males of many species, but it is usually necessary to examine them from several points of view, or even to detach them from the body (in the case of species with the inner side distinctive), to see their structure clearly; clothing and dried mud are also apt to disguise their features; so in the sketches given no clothing was shown.

In sending specimens of *M. goudiei*, Mr. Goudie called my attention to the fact that each of its claw-joints was apparently terminated by a single claw; this at first appears to be the case, but on close examination it may be seen that there are really two claws, very closely applied together; and they are very similar to those of the other species (H of the key) with the scape very thick (except in *M. nodicollis*, on which the claws are normal), viz. *M. ammophilus*, *crassicornis*, *herbivorus* and *pondericornis*. This character was previously overlooked, except that for *ammophilus* it was noted: "Claws subsoldered together at base." On *M. howensis*, with a heavy scape, although less heavy than on the species of H, the claws are also approximate. On *M. acutangulus*, on which the scape is stouter than on most species, other than those of H, the claws are normal.

#### **Mandalotus parenteticus, n. sp.**

♂. Dark brown, antennae and tarsi paler, some parts obscurely darker. Densely clothed with dull brown and grey scales, becoming almost uniformly pale grey on under parts; in addition with stout and usually curved setae, on the elytra confined to a regular row on each interstice.

Rostrum with median carina normally concealed. Antennae moderately long. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, derm concealed. Elytra subcordate, shoulders rounded, base wider than prothorax, interstices even except for feeble alternate elevation; punctures large, but appearing much smaller through clothing. Intercoxal process of mesosternum small, but obtusely conical. Metasternum very short. Basal segments of abdomen flattened in middle. Legs moderately long, front coxae touching. Length, 3.5-3.8 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly more robust, intercoxal process of mesosternum unarmed, abdomen more convex, and legs slightly shorter.

Australia (Dr. W. Horn).

By the upper surface practically indistinguishable from *M. blackmorci*, but the mesosternum armed in the male, and both sexes distinct from those of that species by the front coxae in contact. The intercoxal process of the prosternum is but little produced, and is obtusely pointed, but in the key the species could only be placed in C, *ddd*, and associated with *M. vacillans*, in which the process is also rather feeble; but on that species the front coxae are distinctly, although not widely, separated. The clothing is also different, although not much reliance is to be placed on this. Both specimens have the derm brownish or castaneous, as may be seen where slight abrasions have occurred; the only parts that are apparently black are on the head. The scales on the prothorax are mostly pale, with five distinct dark lines from base to apex, the median straight, the others evenly

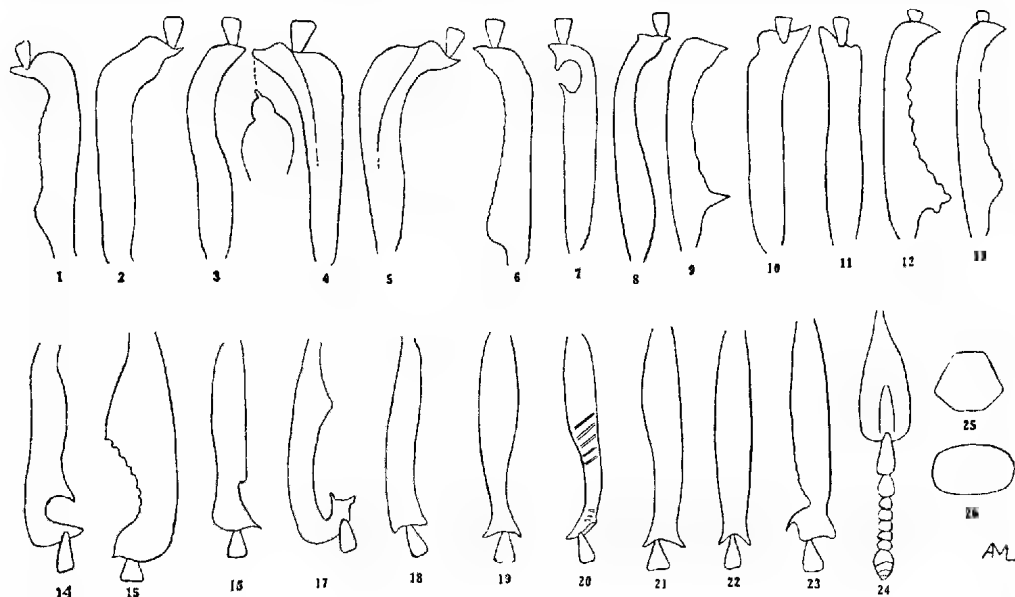
curved (less distinct on the female than on the male); on the elytra the paler scales are in the minority, and are irregularly distributed. The derm of the pronotum is entirely concealed, but feeble granules are indicated. There are no striking features on the legs, the right front tibia of the male has a minute denticle near the base, but it is not present on the left one.

**Mandalotus insignis, n. sp.**

Figs. 1, 14, 17, 18.

♂. Black, parts of antennae and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with scales and setae.

Rostrum with median carina indicated throughout. Antennae moderately long. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides slightly increasing in width from base to apical third, and then rapidly narrowed to apex; with large, normally concealed granules. Elytra rough, base narrower than widest part of prothorax and unevenly arcuate; with rows of large punctures, distinct on sides, but almost or



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

1, front tibia of *Mandalotus insignis* Lea; 2, of *M. contortus* Lea, type; 3-5, of *M. contortus* from Barrington Tops; 6, of *M. melancholicus* Lea; 7, of *M. incisipes* Lea; 8, of *M. medianus* Lea; 9, of *M. acanthocnemis* Lea; 10-11, of *M. pentagonalis* Lea; 12-13, of *M. tibialis* Lea; 14, middle tibia of *M. insignis* Lea; 15, of *M. glaber* Blackb.; 16, of *M. canalicornis* Lea; 17-18, hind tibiae of *M. insignis* Lea; 19-20, of *M. medianus* Lea; 21, of *M. decipiens* Lea; 22-23, of *M. glaber* Blackb.; 24, antenna of *M. canalicornis* Lea; 25, intercoxal process of mesosternum of *M. niger* Lea; 26, variety of same. All without clothing.

quite concealed elsewhere; alternate interstices irregularly elevated, the third and fifth tuberculate. Basal segment of abdomen with a strong subconical tubercle on each side of middle, slightly nearer base than apex. Front coxae widely separated, but not quite as widely as middle ones; front and middle tibiae notched near apex, hind ones strongly bisinuate on lower surface, the apex incurved and bidentate. Length, 6.5-8.0 mm.

♀. Differs in being wider in proportion, elytral tubercles less conspicuous, basal segment of abdomen more convex and non-tuberculate, and tibiae not notched.

New South Wales: Bombala. Types, in Australian Museum.

Remarkably distinct by the bituberculate abdomen and tibiae of the male. In the key could be associated with *M. glaber* and *decipiens*, two polished black species, with very different tibiae. The clothing is so dense that the derm is everywhere concealed, and the type is rather dirty. To the naked eye it appears of a muddy-brown, but on close examination numerous small golden scales may be seen; the setae are numerous, and all the tibiae are fringed with long hairs. The third interstice on each elytron has a fairly large, round tubercle, crowning the apical slope, the fifth has a swelling at the basal third, and then curves outwards, and has three tubercles, one before the one on the third, and two beyond it, there is also a small posthumeral tubercle, invisible from directly above. The pronotum of the female appears to have four feebly elevated tubercles: two in the middle, and two at the base; on the male the two basal ones are very feebly indicated, but not the two median ones.

**Mandalotus contortus, n. sp.**

Figs. 2-5.

♂. Black, some parts paler, parts of antennae and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely squamose and setose.

Rostrum with median carina obscured but traceable. Antennae moderately long. Prothorax slightly wider than long, angles rounded off, but sides subparallel in middle; granules conspicuously transversely arranged or subcarinate. Elytra at base narrower than widest part of prothorax, but quite as wide across the posthumeral swellings; with rows of large punctures, partly or entirely concealed by clothing; suture on apical slope, and parts of odd interstices elevated. Metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen widely and shallowly concave. Front coxae widely separated, middle ones each with a conspicuous tooth; front tibiae dilated and suddenly deflected at apex, with an obtuse notch near outer apex, the apex itself acute, middle tibiae strongly arched near apex and acutely pointed, hind tibiae rather strongly curved. Length, 7-9 mm.

♀. Differs in being more robust, elytra less strongly narrowed behind the posthumeral swellings, two basal segments of abdomen gently convex, middle coxae unarmed, front tibiae less suddenly deflected at apex, the other tibiae shorter, and all with shorter clothing.

New South Wales: Ebor (C. F. Deuquet), Barrington Tops (H. J. Carter).

A remarkable species. The prothoracic granules transversely arranged, dentate middle coxae, and front tibiae notched near apex, associate it with *M. dentipes*, from which it differs in being much larger, and elytra rougher. The front tibiae are much wider near apex, the external notch, although distinct, is rather shallow (it is less defined on the type than on the Barrington Tops specimen), and the tip is actually pointed (it is necessary, however, to examine the tibiae from several directions to see these particulars). The general outlines are much as those of *M. niger*, but the legs are very different. Seen from behind, the base of the elytra appears strongly trisinate, but from directly above it appears almost evenly arched, with the shoulders clasping the base of the prothorax; the third interstice is distinctly elevated near the base, and again beyond the middle, the elevation abruptly terminated at the summit of the apical slope, so as to appear subtuberculate. From one direction the tooth on each middle coxa is seen to be flat, and wider than long, from another it appears as an acute spine. The hind tibiae are shining internally, with transverse granules or short ridges, denoting an approach to the numerous transverse ridges of *M. niger*. The clothing of the type is of a rather light brown, becoming paler on the under surface; on the upper surface there are many pale setae, in the majority on the pronotum, in the minority on the elytra, on the legs they are about evenly divided. The specimen from Barrington Tops has the clothing obscured by dried mud,



and the hairs on the lower part of the front tibiae are compacted, so as to appear to be fasciculate near the apex, its front tibiae are longer and more complicated at the apex (figs. 3-5) than on the type (fig. 2), but it was not made the type on account of its poor condition.

**Mandalotus melancholicus, n. sp.**

Fig. 6.

♂. Black, parts of antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with sooty or sooty-brown scales, interspersed with sloping or curved setae; on the elytra almost confined to a single row on each interstice; tibial fringes rather long.

Rostrum with median carina glabrous throughout. Antennae rather long. Prothorax slightly wider than long, sides rounded and widest slightly in advance of the middle, median line well defined; with flattened granules transversely arranged, or altered to short transverse or oblique ridges. Elytra slightly narrower than widest part of prothorax, base trisinate, posthumeral prominences feeble and scarcely visible from above; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, alternate interstices slightly raised. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen rather shallowly depressed. Front coxae decidedly but not very widely separated, the middle ones almost twice as widely; front tibiae multigranulate internally, somewhat dilated towards base, and then suddenly narrowed to base itself, apex acutely pointed. Length, 5.5-6.5 mm.

New South Wales: Armidale (C. F. Deuquet). Two specimens.

The transverse or oblique arrangement of the prothoracic granules is not as pronounced as on the species referred to G, in the key, but regarding it as correctly placed there, it could hardly be associated with *M. abdominalis* (a much smaller and otherwise different species), as the basal segment of abdomen is punctate and clothed; passing that species it could only be associated with *M. crawfordi*, also much smaller and otherwise different. Regarding it as belonging to GG, it differs from *M. foveatus*, in the much less depth of the depression common to the metasternum and abdomen, that species also has quite rounded prothoracic granules; passing it, it could be placed with *M. albonotatus*, which is a smaller species, with very different clothing and granules. It seems better referred to G. The middle coxae could hardly be regarded as ridged, although shining along the middle; they are certainly not armed. On one specimen there is an obscurely pale ring on each femur, and a few pale scales on the under surface, but on the other the clothing is practically uniformly dark throughout. In general appearance it resembles *M. crudus* (with mesosternum armed), *arciferus* and *fimbriatus* (with abdomen carinated), and *piliventris* (with densely clothed abdomen). It is close to *M. corrugicollis*, but the transverse arrangement of the prothoracic granules much less conspicuous; on that species the ridges on the disc are all distinctly wider than the head, whereas on the present one there are many true granules, and no ridge is the width of the head; on the present species also there is an impressed median line, which is absent from *corrugicollis*, the front tibiae are more arched at the apex, and the clothing generally is darker.

**Mandalotus incisipes, n. sp.**

Fig. 7.

♂. Blackish, parts of antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales and setae, the latter on the elytra almost confined to a row on each interstice.

Rostrum with median carina exposed throughout. Scape rather long and thin (the rest of antennae wanting). Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded, median line slight; with flattened granules transversely arranged and often elongated. Elytra across posthumeral tubercles (which are rather

obtuse) the width of prothorax; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing; odd interstices slightly elevated. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen with a rather deep excavation. Front coxae distinctly but not very widely separated, the middle ones each with an acute ridge, but not dentate, and separated more than the front ones, front tibiae suddenly notched near lower apex. Length, 6 mm.

New South Wales: Mittagong, in January (H. J. Carter). Unique.

In the key could be associated with *M. dentipes*, but the notch on the front tibiae is on the lower side of the apex, on that species it is on the upper side.

### **Mandalotus medianus, n. sp.**

Figs. 8, 19, 20.

♂. Blackish, parts of antennae and of legs obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with sooty-brown scales, variegated with stramineous, and interspersed with setae, on the elytra almost confined to a single row on each interstice.

Rostrum with median carina concealed towards base, but exposed in front. Antennae moderately long. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded; traversed by numerous fine ridges, becoming granules on sides. Elytra slightly narrower than prothorax, base trisinate, posthumeral tubercles rather feeble; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, alternate interstices feebly elevated, the apical slope somewhat rough but not tuberculate. Front coxae widely separated, not much less than the least distance between the middle ones, which are obtusely but fairly strongly dentate; front tibiae rather thin, moderately curved at apex, hind ones longer, shining internally and with transverse ridges across the median third. Length, 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in being wider in proportion, prothoracic ridges shorter, two basal segments of abdomen gently convex, legs shorter, middle coxae unarmed, and hind tibiae without transverse ridges.

New South Wales (C. F. Deuquet).

In the key could be associated with *M. oxyomus*, from which it is distinct by the transverse ridges on the inner side of the hind tibiae, somewhat as on *M. niger*. It is somewhat like *M. contortus*, on a reduced scale, but the tibiae are very different. The paler scales are uniform on the head, form a distinct spot at the base of the third interstice on each elytron, clothe most of the sides, and form feeble spots on the rest of the upper surface; on the under surface and legs they cover about half the derm. The basal segment of the abdomen of the male is flattened and depressed in middle, the flattened space being almost glabrous, and margined externally by a curved line, extending from the tip of the segment to the middle of the coxa on each side, so that at first glance it appears carinated, although it is not really so. On the female the same space (although gently convex) is similarly bounded.

### **Mandalotus canalicornis, n. sp.**

Figs. 16, 24.

♂. Black, parts of antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with scales, interspersed with stout setae.

Scape very stout, lower surface grooved on apical third. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, granules transversely arranged and many altered to short ridges. Elytra across middle wider than prothorax, base arcuate, shoulders acutely produced; with rows of large, more or less concealed punctures; the odd interstices slightly elevated. Basal segment of abdomen depressed in middle. Front coxae almost touching, middle tibiae with a slight notch near lower apex, claws distinctly separated. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly more robust, two basal segments of abdomen gently convex, legs slightly shorter, and middle tibiae feebly incurved near lower apex.

New South Wales: Armidale (C. F. Deuquet).

As the prothoracic granules are transversely arranged the species would not go as far as H (the *crassicornis* group) in the key; but in any case distinguished from all of that group by the normally separated claws (except *M. nodicollis*, which is structurally very different), and the transverse arrangement of the granules. Referring it to G, it could be associated with *M. acutangulus*, which has the scape thinner, but heavier than on other species of the genus (except those of H), and the front coxae more distant (about as far apart as the median ones of this species); on this species they are almost in contact. On *M. crawfordi*, *transversus*, and *setosus*, the scape is much thinner. The three specimens taken have the clothing obscured by dried mud, but on scraping some of this away the distinctive sculpture is revealed. The middle tibiae of the male have a slight subapical notch, but it is obscured by the clothing and invisible from most directions.

#### **Mandalotus goudiei, n. sp.**

♂. Black, parts of antennae and legs reddish. Densely clothed with sooty scales, with variable whitish or greyish markings, and interspersed with sloping setae, also varying in colour.

Rostrum short, median carina traceable throughout. Scape very stout, except the basal fourth. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with numerous round granules traceable through clothing. Elytra subcordate, shoulders rounded, considerably wider than prothorax across middle; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, or quite concealed; alternate interstices very feebly elevated. Basal segment of abdomen flattened in middle. Front coxae touching, middle fairly close together. Length, 3 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly more robust, two basal segments of abdomen gently convex, and slightly shorter legs.

Victoria: Black Rock, in May (J. C. Goudie). Numerous specimens obtained by sieving fallen leaves.

The smallest of all the species with heavy scape, and one of the most interesting of the genus. The claws at first appear to be single, but on close examination are seen to be close together (as on most of the species of H, in the key). On several specimens some of the body parts are reddish. The distribution of the paler scales is scarcely alike on any two specimens before me; on the type they cover most of the rostrum, form a distinct line on each side of the prothorax, and a few discal spots, cover about half of the elytra, of which the largest area begins on each shoulder, is obliquely dilated hindwards till it covers most of the apical slope, and cover much of the abdomen (there is a black median vitta on the three apical segments) and legs. On several specimens the shades are much less sharply contrasted, so that the surface appears rather feebly mottled; on several the pale line on each side of the prothorax does not extend the full length, but is sharply defined; the markings in the scutellar region are particularly variable. The intercoxal process of the mesosternum is briefly subconical, but as it is short, and alike on both sexes, the species could not fairly be referred to C, in the key.

#### **Mandalotus granicollis, n. sp.**

♂. Black, antennae and legs reddish. Rather densely clothed with brown scales, variegated with grey, and becoming sparse on under surface, most of which is shining; with sparse upright setae, more distinct on elytra than elsewhere; tibiae with rather long hairs on under surface, sparse on the front and middle pairs, denser and longer on hind ones.

Rostrum with median carina distinct only in front. Antennae moderately long. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded; with numerous small, shining granules. Elytra widest slightly behind shoulders, where the width is equal to that of prothorax, base evenly curved, without posthumeral tubercles; with rows of punctures, appearing fairly small through clothing; third and fifth interstices wider than the others, but not elevated above them. Basal segment of abdomen rather deeply depressed along middle. Front coxae touching, hind tibiae with a slight notch near outer apex, and several denticles (obscured by clothing) about inner apex. Length, 3.5 mm.

New South Wales: Mount Tomah, in October. Type (unique) in Mr. F. E. Wilson's collection.

The hind tibiae are conspicuously fringed, but as only the male is known, it cannot with certainty be associated with *M. inusitatus*, in which it is fringed in both sexes; it differs from the male of that species in the conspicuous median depression on the basal segment of abdomen, on each side of which there is a swelling (but not a tubercle or carina); passing that species, in the key, the feeble markings of the elytra are not sufficient to associate it with *M. maculatus* and *cordipennis* (two smaller species), passing which it is distinct from *M. gymnogaster* (also with a shining abdomen), *alpinus* and *musciworus*, by the very different hind tibiae. It is perhaps nearer *musciworus* than any previously named species. In some lights some of the scales have a faint golden gloss. The prothorax has numerous small shining granules, which apparently are normally without scales.

#### **Mandalotus cinereus, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish-brown, some parts almost black, antennae and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with almost uniform white or greyish-white scales, with numerous sloping or suberect setae, on the elytra confined to a single row on each interstice; front tibiae with numerous long hairs on under surface.

Rostrum with median carina shining throughout. Antennae long and thin. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, granules normally almost concealed. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax, base evenly incurved; without posthumeral swellings; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing; interstices almost even. Two basal segments of abdomen flattened and minutely granulate in middle. Front coxae widely separated, tibiae rather thin, front and hind ones moderately arched at apex, and longer than the middle pair. Length, 4.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the elytra wider, two basal segments of abdomen evenly convex, legs shorter, and front tibiae without special clothing.

New South Wales: Darling River flood of May and June, 1890 (R. Helms). Types, in Australian Museum; cotypes, in South Australian Museum.

With the general appearance of beach-frequenting species of *Timareta*, but with fairly distinct ocular lobes, and apical incurvature of prosternum well defined. The intercoxal process of the mesosternum, in the female, is wider than the coxae, but the 1926 key deals only with males; on the male of this species the process is scarcely perceptibly, if at all, wider than the coxae. In that key, passing *M. rufimanus* (which has much shorter legs and antennae and different clothing), it should probably be associated with *M. pallidus* and *blackmorei*, which are very differently clothed, and with shorter antennae. The prothoracic granules are feebly traceable before abrasion, but after this they are seen to be moderately large and obtuse, certainly not very minute (as on the species of V) or ordinarily distinct (as on the species of VVV). On two specimens many of the scales have a silvery gloss. Several females were taken, but only one male.

**Mandalotus modicus, n. sp.**

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown, feebly variegated scales, and with sloping and mostly pale setae, on the elytra confined to a single row on each interstice; tibiae with rather long hair on under surface, denser, but not very dense, on the front pair than on the others.

Rostrum with median carina fine and distinct to base. Antennae comparatively long and thin. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, median line moderately impressed; granules traceable through clothing. Elytra at widest the width of prothorax, conjointly arcuate at base, posthumeral swellings feeble; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through the clothing, alternate interstices feebly elevated. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen concave in middle. Front coxae widely separated, almost as widely as the middle pair, front tibiae moderately arched at apex. Length, 4.5-5.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the elytra across middle considerably wider than prothorax, basal segments of abdomen evenly convex, legs shorter, front tibiae less curved at apex, and without special clothing.

Queensland: Maryborough, abundant in flood debris, in January (E. W. Fischer).

The middle coxae are slightly more distant than the front ones, but referring the species to NN, in the key, it could be associated with *M. rauli*, which is a smaller species, with much more separated front coxae; it somewhat resembles *M. piliventris*, but the abdomen is without the long clothing, which is so conspicuous on the male of that species. Referring it to NNN, the prothoracic granules associate it with VVV, of which *M. subglaber* is a smaller and more sparsely clothed species; *M. angustus* is narrower, with front coxae much closer together and paler clothing; and *M. ciliatus* has much more conspicuous clothing on front and hind tibiae. It differs from *M. albonotatus* in the clothing at base of elytra and middle of abdomen; *M. angustipictus* is narrower, with thicker scape; and *M. similis* has smaller prothoracic granules and shorter tibiae; and all three species, which it somewhat resembles, have front coxae less widely separated. It is slightly more robust than *M. villosipes*, the depression on the under surface shallower, and less trough-like in character, and front coxae twice as widely separated. On many specimens the clothing is obscured by dried mud, but even on others in perfect condition it is only feebly variegated. On abrasion the elytral punctures are seen to be distinctly wider than the striae, before abrasion they appear to be much less, they are larger on the male than on the female. The tibiae of the male are shining and with small granules internally, the hind ones from one point of view appear to be feebly dentate at the middle, and gently incurved between there and the apex. On one female the deciduous mandibular processes are present and boomerang-shaped.

**Mandalotus oculivorus, n. sp.**

♂. Dark brown, antennae and legs reddish. Densely clothed with greyish scales and with sloping setae.

Rostrum without visible median carina. Antennae moderately long. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides evenly rounded. Elytra across middle distinctly wider than prothorax, base conjointly slightly arcuate, without posthumeral swellings; punctures appearing small through clothing, or quite concealed; interstices even. Two basal segments of abdomen very slightly depressed in middle. Front coxae distinctly but not widely separated, middle coxae obtusely dentate. Length, 2 mm.

South Australia: Smoky Bay, in July (H. C. Allen).

A minute species, of which two specimens were sent by Mr. Allen as eating the eyes of seed wheat in the ground, and doing considerable damage. The front coxae are not very widely, although distinctly, separated, and in the key the species might be associated with NN, from all the species placed there it differs in being much smaller. If referred to NNN, it could be associated with *M. microscopicus*, from which, as also from *M. inconspicuus*, it differs in having the scape longer and thinner, sides of prothorax more rounded, and elytra wider in proportion. *M. puncticollis* is an even smaller species, and has the front coxae touching. The middle coxae from some directions appear ridged, from another obtusely dentate, and the species is much smaller than any other having dentate or subdentate coxae. The clothing is almost uniformly grey, except that the elytra have a darkly-lined appearance, due to the flattening down of the setae on each interstice, but in some lights the elytral scales have a slight golden lustre. On a female sent with the type, the setae are more conspicuous and on the elytra are not flattened down. A female, from Adelaide, that appears to belong to the species, has the golden gloss distinct on the prothorax and elytra, and numerous small granules are distinctly traceable, on the type no granules are. Another female, from the Mount Lofty Ranges, has the elytra and most of the under surface black. It is probable, however, that the colour is variable, apart from the age of the specimens. On all four specimens the median carina of the rostrum, if present, is entirely concealed.

The females have the abdomen evenly convex, middle coxae simple, tibiae shorter, with shorter clothing (on the tibiae of the male the under surface is clothed with long hair, but it is rather sparse, even on the front pair).

#### MANDALOTUS ACANTHOCNEMIS Lea.

Fig. 9.

Mr. Oke gave a figure of a front leg as of this species (p. 183, fig. E), showing the femur as dentate, and the tibia as having a fairly large triangular tooth. No doubt from certain directions the femur may appear dentate, but it is not so on the type; the tibial tooth is also more acute than as figured by him, but it is evidently variable (see his note at p. 181).

#### MANDALOTUS EGENUS Oke.

There are two specimens of this species, from Trafalgar, Victoria, in Mr. F. E. Wilson's collection. They agree well with the description, and I concur in Mr. Oke's opinion that a new section "DD, *eee*. A transverse carina on second segment—*egenus*" would be required to fit it into the 1926 key.

#### MANDALOTUS EXCAVATUS Lea.

A specimen probably belonging to this species, is in the Macleay Museum, from the Clarence River. It is immature, as the general colour is castaneous, and the right mandibular process is still present. It is considerably larger (6 mm.) than the type, and the elevation on each side of the basal segment of abdomen is stronger, and produced upwards, so that it should be regarded as a tubercle; as such, in the key, instead of being placed with DD, it could be placed with D, and associated with *M. taylori*, which has very different prothoracic sculpture, and front coxae separated only half the distance.

#### MANDALOTUS FERRUGINEUS Lea, var.

Two specimens, sexes, from Laureldale, New South Wales, apparently represent a variety of this species. They differ from the types in being larger (male 10 mm., female 8 mm.). The male has the abdomen partly abraded, exposing a curved ridge, hardly a carina, on the basal segment, arched forwards,

and a series of small granules on each of the third and fourth; the middle coxae are ridged but not as acutely as on the type (on the type from some directions they appear to be dentate); on partial abrasion its prothorax is seen to be transversely sculptured; the elytral tubercles and projections at the base are exactly as on the type. At first glance they appear to belong to *M. mirabilis*, but the male is without the long clothing of the under surface of that species, and differs in other respects.

*MANDALOTUS DECIPIENS* Lea.

Fig. 21.

A sketch is given showing the greatest curvature of the hind tibiae, for comparison with the sudden notch near the apex of that of the following species.

*MANDALOTUS GLABER* Blackb.

Figs. 15, 22, 23.

A sketch is given of the remarkable middle tibiae of this species, and two others of the hind ones from different points of view.

*MANDALOTUS INTEROCULARIS* Lea.

Numerous specimens from Cressy (Victoria) belong to this species, but are unusually large, 6.5-7.5 mm., excluding the rostrum; the carina on the basal segment of the abdomen of the male is of the same shape and position, but there is a narrow groove immediately anterior to it, so that it appears double (on typical specimens this is scarcely indicated), the legs are somewhat stouter, and the front coxae are slightly more widely separated.

*MANDALOTUS IRRASUS* Lea.

The female of this species differs from the male in being more robust, two basal segments of abdomen moderately convex, and legs somewhat shorter.

*MANDALOTUS MEDCOXALIS* Lea.

Additional males of this species, from Dorrigo, range in length 4-7 mm. The female differs from the male in having the two basal segments of abdomen feebly convex, the legs shorter, middle coxae unarmed, and hind tibiae less strongly curved.

*MANDALOTUS METASTERNALIS* Lea.

A male of this species, the second I have seen, from Teralba, New South Wales, in Mr. H. J. Carter's collection, is smaller (3.5 mm.) than the type, and has the tubercles of the metasternum smaller, although fairly distinct when viewed from the sides, the front tibiae are also less curved at the apex, and the granules of the hind tibiae are very indistinct.

*MANDALOTUS NIGER* Lea.

Figs. 25, 26.

I have previously<sup>(1)</sup> commented upon a specimen of this species as having the mesosternal process rounded, instead of slightly produced, and there is now another male, from Illawarra, before me in which it is transversely elliptic.

*MANDALOTUS NODICOLLIS* Lea.

A specimen of this species, in the Australian Museum, taken between Bourke and Wilcannia, on the Darling River, has the scales of the upper surface whitish-grey, and the setae unusually long. Most of the specimens previously seen were so densely covered with dried mud that the scales were entirely concealed.

<sup>(1)</sup> Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Aust., 1911, p. 75.

## MANDALOTUS PENTAGONALIS Lea.

Figs. 10, 11.

Mr. Goudie has recently taken specimens of this species, at Black Rock, Victoria, by sieving fallen leaves. The type was immature, the fresh specimens are darker, and on several of them the scales on the upper surface are almost entirely black. The front tibiae of the male have a slight notch near the outer apex, but it is invisible from most directions. The female differs from the male in being more robust, mesosternum with intercoxal process transverse and unarmed, abdomen more convex, and legs shorter, with the front tibiae not notched.

## MANDALOTUS RUFIPES Lea.

*M. graminicola* Oke.

The type of *M. rufipes* is a female, and was omitted from the 1926 key for that reason. Mr. Oke has recently sent us three paratype males of *M. graminicola*, which undoubtedly belong to the same species; he considered it could be associated with *M. bryophagus*, in the key, and in fact at first glance the front coxae appear to be in contact, but, examining them closely, there is seen to be a fine line between them (this is more pronounced on the female owing to her smaller coxae), so that, in the key, its real place is with *M. blackburni*, a much larger species without tubercles on elytra. Mr. Oke's specimens are slightly darker than the type, and the sides of the prothorax are less dilated; on two of them the median carina of the rostrum is scarcely traceable, on the other, owing to partial abrasion, it is distinct. The male is distinct from all the species with abdomen carinated, by its small size, and conspicuous elytral tubercles.

## MANDALOTUS TENUIS Lea.

At the foot of his description of *M. egenus*, Mr. Oke said he considered that this species should be placed in a separate genus, with *M. tenuis*, "as neither can be said to have ocular lobes." In my description of *tenuis* I noted: "The ocular lobes and the incurvature of the prosternum are unusually feeble." They are certainly very feeble, on both species, but in *Timareta* they are non-existent.

## MANDALOTUS TIBIALIS Lea.

Figs. 12, 13.

Some specimens of this species were sent from Moss Vale, New South Wales, as destructive to cabbages. The largest male measures 5 mm. in length. The female differs from the male in having the middle coxae unarmed, the front tibiae without the remarkable projection near the base, and the hind ones not multicarinate internally.

## TIMARETA INFORTUNATA, n. nom.

*Mandalotus pusillus* Lea.

Mr. Oke has called my attention to the fact that in transferring *M. pusillus* to *Timareta*, I overlooked that Blackburn had previously<sup>(2)</sup> described a *T. pusilla*. I, therefore, propose the above name as a substitute.

CRYPTOPLUS Er., Wieg. Arch., 1842, I., p. 198.

Aolles Pasc., Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool., X., 1870, p. 450.

*Cryptoplus* was referred by Erichson to the Erirhinides, and as nearest to *Anoplus*. It was evidently unknown (except by description) to Lacordaire, who relying on Erichson's description and comments also placed it next to *Anoplus*,

(2) Blackburn, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1893, p. 265.



and treated it as the typical form of the Cryptoplides, which he placed as the third "Groupe" of the Erirhinides. It was unknown to Pascoe, Blackburn and others, all of whom allowed it to remain in the Erirhinides.

Although when dealing with clawless, and apparently clawless, Curculionidae of Australia I considered the genus, not actually knowing it, and having searched for it many times, especially amongst the Tasmanian weevils before me, without success, no reference was made to it.

Early in 1931 I appealed to Dr. Walther Horn for information as to the antennae and tarsi of the type; he informed me that it was in the Zoological Museum of the Berlin University, where Mr. Korschefsky examined it and stated "that the funicle has only six joints and the tarsi only one claw." Subsequently Prof. Dr. Kuntzen, of the institution, courteously sent it to me for examination.

On arrival in Adelaide it was at once apparent that it belonged to the genus *Aolles*. This genus I at one time considered as a subgenus only of *Haplonyx* (an opinion evidently shared by Chevrolat), but subsequently, on account of the great number of its species, treated as of generic rank. It is, in fact, doubtful if *Cryptoplus* should be regarded as more than a subgenus of *Haplonyx*, and it is certain that it belongs to the Haplonycides, and not to the Erirhinides.



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

27, side view of head and rostrum of *Cryptoplus perdix* Er.; 28, of *C. orbiculatus* Lea; 29, of *C. rostralis* Lea.

#### CRYPTOPLUS PERDIX Er.

*Aolles maculipennis* Lea, var.?

Fig. 27.

Two of the characters mentioned by Erichson are misleading. He described the funicle as seven-jointed and the rostrum as straight.

The type is pinned and unset, and it is difficult from most directions to see the funicle sufficiently clearly to count the joints, but from one direction and in a good light, it was quite distinctly seen to be six-jointed only (as it is on all the species previously referred to *Aolles*, and this character, with the apparently triarticulate tarsi, were relied upon by Pascoe as entitling that genus to separation from *Haplonyx*). Its rostrum is also not quite straight, although twice noted as "rectum," the curvature is certainly very slight, but is sufficiently distinct from the sides; on most species of the genus, however, it is quite straight, although on a few it is slightly more curved and thinner than on that species. It is also somewhat longer and thinner on the female than on the male of all the species, of which both sexes are before me, and there is sometimes a faintly increased curvature on the female. From above it appears considerably wider than from the sides. I have carefully compared the type with all of the 33 species referred to *Aolles* (except *nuceus*, not represented in the Adelaide collections, but which may belong to *rubiginosus*), and, although quite an ordinary looking species, it does not agree perfectly with any of them.

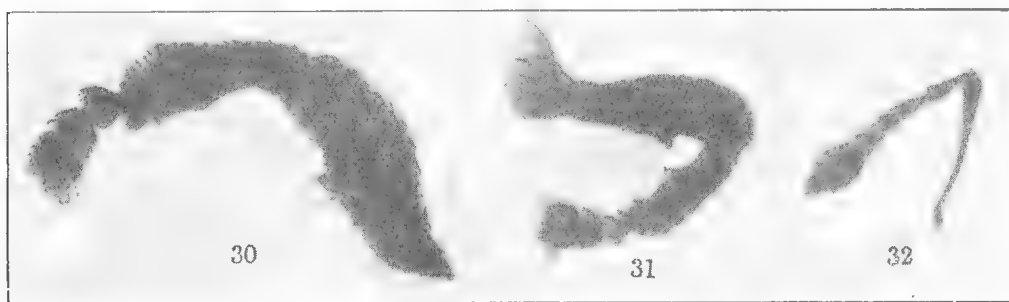
The markings of the upper surface are nearest to those of *C. variegatus*, whose rostrum is black and quite straight, and practically identical with those of a male of *C. maculipennis*, whose rostrum is quite straight on the under surface and feebly curved at the apex on the upper surface (most specimens of *maculipennis*, however, do not resemble it very closely). *C. nigrirostris* (*Haplonyx*) is also very close, but on all the many specimens of that species before me (some

smaller and some larger than the type of *perdix*), there is a postmedian fascia on the elytra, and the rostrum is quite straight and black. *C. ornatipennis* (of which I have taken a specimen at Hobart) is very close to, if not a variety of, *nigrirostris*. *C. intermedius* has a more distinctly curved rostrum (but which is black), and is a decidedly narrower species. *C. pictus* has a feebly curved black rostrum, but has striking markings on elytra. *C. rostralis* is a larger, fasciate species, with a longer and more curved rostrum. All the other species are very distinct from it.

CRYPTOPLUS ORBICULATUS Lea (*Aolles*).

Figs. 28, 30-32.

Three photomicrographs are given to show the antennae and legs of this common species, also an outline figure of the side of the head and rostrum.



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

30, front leg of *Cryptoplus orbiculatus* Lea; 31, middle leg; 32, antenna.

CRYPTOPLUS ROSTRALIS Lea (*Aolles*).

Fig. 29.

On this species the rostrum is longer and more curved than on any other species before me.

MENIOS.

As previously noted<sup>(3)</sup> the character of the "Metasternum longer than the first abdominal segment" of the original species, is not to be depended upon, and on each of the four species here described, it is slightly shorter than that segment.

**Menios spurcus, n. sp.**

♂. Black, some parts blackish-brown, antennae and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with soft, muddy-brown scales, in places with obscure markings, and interspersed with numerous stout, erect setae, some of which form fascicles.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, basal two-thirds densely clothed, elsewhere subopaque and with small punctures. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra oblong to near apex, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of large, partly concealed punctures. Femora rather strongly and acutely dentate; tibiae thin. Length, 4.8-5.2 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly longer, clothed only on basal third, elsewhere shining and with small punctures, and basal segment evenly convex, instead of flattened in middle.

North Australia: Darwin (G. F. Hill).

(<sup>3</sup>) Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Aust., 1913, p. 285.

A dingy species, somewhat like *M. nebulosus*, but with facets of eyes slightly smaller, elytral fascicles differently disposed, the setae more numerous, and lateral interstice not glabrous. *M. sordidatus* has clothing of much the same colour, but more evenly plating the surface, and with different fascicles. On each of two specimens there is a fairly distinct dark fascia, across the middle of the elytra, but narrowed at the suture, and some still more obscure subapical spots; from two others markings are practically absent. There are some scattered setae on the prothorax, but four distinct fascicles across middle, four less distinct ones at base (these appear to be easily abraded), and two feeble ones at apex; on the elytra scattered setae are rather numerous, and there are three or four feeble fascicles on the third interstice, and a few still more feeble ones elsewhere.

***Menios ferrugineus*, n. sp.**

♀. Blackish, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales, in places mottled with sooty-brown; with stout setae scattered about, and forming numerous fascicles.

Rostrum not very stout, apical two-thirds shining and with small punctures. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, apex suddenly narrowed and less than half the width of base; with dense, concealed punctures, and a short median carina. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large, setiferous, partly concealed punctures. Basal segments of abdomen evenly convex. Femora strongly and acutely dentate, tibiae thin and compressed. Length, 5.5 mm.

Queensland: Kuranda (F. P. Dodd). Unique.

At first glance apparently belonging to *Tychreus*, but with the coarsely faceted eyes of *Menios*. There are six fascicles on the prothorax, of which the two median ones are more distinct and supported on larger tubercles than the others; on the elytra there are three fairly large fascicles on the third interstice, three smaller ones on the fifth, and a few still smaller ones elsewhere. The dark mottlings of the elytra are almost confined to the apical slope and middle of sides, and on the prothorax to the sides, they also form obscure rings on the legs.

***Menios poecilopterus*, n. sp.**

Blackish, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales, mottled with paler and darker ones, and with numerous short setae, in places compacted to form feeble fascicles or clusters.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, not very thin, basal half clothed; elsewhere subopaque and with dense and small punctures. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of setiferous punctures indicated through clothing, alternate interstices slightly elevated. Basal segment of abdomen slightly flattened in middle. Femora strongly and acutely dentate, tibiae rather thin. Length, 5 mm.

Queensland: Cairns (J. A. Anderson). Type (unique), in Queensland Museum.

Near *M. albifasciatus* and *spurcus*, and like those species its fascicles are few in number and ill-defined. In many respects they approach *Evaniocis*, but the species of that genus have the club essentially different. It has the general appearance of *Phlaeoglymma mixta*, but differs from the genus in having the mesosternal receptacle more elevated and cavernous, and eyes with coarser facets. The pale scales on the upper surface are usually in small spots, of which several form a curved line on each shoulder, and an irregular fascia crowning the apical slope; the dark spots are still smaller in area, and many are due to clusters of

blackish setae; of the setae there are many on the prothorax, compacted to form six clusters, scarcely fascicles; on the elytra the black setae form fairly long spots on the third interstice, near the base, and at the middle, on the second before the middle, and some irregular clusters before and behind the pale humeral spots; on the pale spots some of the setae are almost white. There is a single line of scales on the inner side piece of the mesosternum. The type is probably a male.

**Menios papuensis, n. sp.**

♂. Blackish, some parts obscurely paler. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales, variegated with paler and darker ones, and with numerous setae, in places forming fascicles.

Rostrum moderately stout, distinctly curved, the length of prothorax; with dense and rather small, but sharply-defined punctures, concealed only about basal third. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with large, setiferous punctures, and smaller concealed ones. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of rather large, rough, partly concealed punctures; many of the interstices with small granules, more numerous on the ninth than on the others. Basal segment of abdomen flattened in middle. Femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate, tibiae somewhat compressed. Length, 7 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

In the table of allies of *Chaetectetorus*<sup>(1)</sup> this species could only be referred to *Acrotychreus* or to a new genus; but, on the only known species of that genus, the femora are more clavate, more strongly dentate, and the tibiae are strongly arched at the base; the general appearance also is very different. The upper surface is strikingly like that of *Pseudometyrus antares*, but the rostrum is wider, moderately curved, and the facets of the eyes are larger. The species of *Metyrus* have the rostrum stouter, facets of the eyes smaller, and tibiae wider. The metasternum is slightly shorter than the following segment, and as this is the only character which separates it from the original species of *Menios*, and the difference between the two sclerites being variable, it appears desirable to refer it to that genus, now first recorded from New Guinea. On the upper surface the scales are irregularly mixed, no fairly large patch being of any one shade of colour, although the fascicles are mostly composed of dark setae; on the prothorax there are two rather feeble clusters of setae in front, and four distinct fascicles across the middle; on the elytra there are two fairly large fascicles, supported on tubercles, on the third interstice (one near the base, the other postmedian) and a smaller one behind, four small ones on each side of the suture (the largest crowning the apical slope), three small ones on the fifth, and very feeble ones on the seventh. On the sides of the prothorax, invisible from above, the lower margins of the punctures appear as small, shining granules.

**MENIOS NEBULOSUS Lea.**

Two specimens from South Australia (Mount Lofty and Kangaroo Island) appear to belong to this species, but differ from the types in being slightly larger and with more white scales on the elytra; these form oblique vittae from the shoulders to near the suture at the basal third, and a moderately distinct fascia at the summit of the apical slope; on the Island specimen the sides of the prothorax and base of elytra are clothed with fawn-coloured scales. In general they are strikingly close to *Phlaeoglymma mixta*, but have the mesosternal receptacle cavernous, instead of open.

(1) Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1909, p. 594.

## MENIOS ALTERNATUS Lea.

A male from Dunk Island, in the Queensland Museum, is paler than usual, and has a fairly well-defined white V on the elytra, touching the suture at the basal third, and almost touching the shoulders; there is a fairly large irregular dark spot on each elytron. The fascicles of its upper surface are ill-defined, being represented only by a few feebly compacted scales.

## MENIOS INTERNATUS Pasc.

Mr. F. E. Wilson has reared specimens of this species from stalks of the waratah (*Telopea speciosissima*), at Mount Victoria (New South Wales).

**Metyrculus sordidus**, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with sooty-brown and paler scales, and with numerous short, stout, sloping setae.

Rostrum stout, slightly shorter than prothorax, dilated to apex, densely clothed throughout. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax very little wider than long, sides rather strongly rounded; punctures concealed. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of large punctures, appearing small through clothing. Mesosternal receptacle briefly Y-shaped. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen subequal, the latter faintly depressed in middle. Femora not very stout, edentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

Queensland: Bowen (Aug. Simson). Unique.

The mesosternal receptacle, somewhat elevated and keeled, associates this species with *M. mediofasciatus*, which is a much larger and otherwise different species; it is about the size of *M. trimaculatus*, but the elytra are not bimaculate at the median third, and the scales on the metasternum are not individually distinct; on *M. cinerascens* the mesosternal receptacle is U-shaped. Most of the scales on the upper surface are sooty-brown, with some pale ones on the scutellum and near the shoulders, and some small, inconspicuous spots elsewhere; on the under surface, both of body and of legs, most of the scales are whitish. The setae nowhere form fascicles, or even clusters, and they are usually of the same colour as the scales amongst which they are placed; they form a regular row on each elytral interstice.

**Metyrculus semicircularis**, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown, antennae paler. Densely clothed with slaty-grey, sooty, and white scales, and with numerous short, sloping setae, in places compacted to form fascicles or clusters.

Rostrum wide, slightly shorter than prothorax, sides somewhat dilated to apex, densely clothed throughout. Antennae inserted almost in middle of rostrum. Prothorax very little wider than long, sides gently rounded, apex about half the width of base; punctures concealed. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond middle; with series of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, or quite concealed. Mesosternal receptacle briefly U-shaped, base not keeled. Femora edentate. Length, 2.0-2.5 mm.

Torres Straits: Cornwallis and Mabuiag Islands (C. T. McNamara).

Allied to but slightly smaller than *M. sinuatus*, and with more pale scales on the pronotum, the base of the mesosternal receptacle is also slightly smaller (much as that of *M. cinerascens*). Most of the scales on the upper surface of the Cornwallis Island specimens are slaty-grey, with some small dark spots, sometimes sooty, on the sides of the elytra; on the prothorax there is a distinct white semi-circle, its ends touching the elytra near the shoulders, and less distinct pale markings on the apical sides; on the elytra there are small white spots about the

shoulders, crowning the apical slope, and about the apex; there are some dark markings on the legs, but most of the scales on the under parts are white. The setae are mostly dark, and form feeble clusters on the prothorax, and two fairly distinct fascicles on the third interstice on each elytron. On the Mabuiag Island specimens the semicircle on the pronotum is present, but less distinct; on one of them the pale markings of the elytra are more conspicuous, and form a rather wide but not uniform fascia across the summit of the apical slope (to a certain extent this specimen resembles *Achopera bifasciata*, but that is a decidedly narrower species, with a larger mesosternal receptacle); on another they are less distinct; on each of them, in addition to the fascicles on the third interstice, there is a small one on the second, and another on the fifth. All the specimens taken appear to be males.

A specimen from Cairns, in the Macleay Museum, appears to belong to the species, but is slightly larger (2.8 mm.), the semicircle on the prothorax is feeble (but can be traced); white spots are absent from the elytra (or very feebly defined), most of their scales being pale slaty-grey, with some irregular dark spots on the sides. Where its scales have been abraded the derm is seen to be reddish, probably from immaturity.

#### ***Metyrculus postscutellaris*, n. sp.**

♀. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with pale rusty-brown scales, becoming mouse-coloured on most of apical half of elytra, mostly brown on abdomen, but with some blackish and whitish ones, whitish and brown on metasternum; elytra with a row of inconspicuous, short, sloping setae on each interstice, but with a distinct white one in each seriate puncture.

Rostrum rather wide, the length of prothorax, quite straight, basal third clothed, elsewhere shining and with small but distinct punctures. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides strongly narrowed near apex, which is less than half the width of base, with five fascicles, supported on slight tubercles, transversely placed slightly in advance of middle, the median one slightly larger and with paler scales than the others; with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra closely applied to and no wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large punctures, and with a few small (and usually concealed) granules; with a small granulate swelling immediately behind the scutellum. Mesosternal receptacle with emargination short and wide. Metasternum slightly shorter than first segment of abdomen, but longer than second. Femora stout, edentate, and strongly grooved, tibiae compressed. Length, 6.5 mm.

♂. Differs in having rostrum slightly shorter and wider, opaque, and with crowded punctures, antennae inserted slightly nearer the apex of rostrum, and two basal segments of abdomen flat in middle, instead of convex.

Queensland: Cairns (Dr. W. Ilorn, from H. Hacker, and Lea collection, from Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

Somewhat larger and distinctly wider than any other species of the genus; to a certain extent its appearance is suggestive of *Tychreus*, but the femora are edentate and strongly grooved. There are no true fascicles on the elytra, but the post-scutellar elevation is very distinct. The head and rostrum of the male being badly abraded, and only part of one antenna left, the female was made the type of the species.

#### **METYRCULUS MEDIOFASCIATUS Lea, var.**

Two specimens from Ebor (New South Wales) agree in many respects so perfectly with the types of this species, that they can hardly represent more than a variety of it; but they have the median fascia of the elytra snowy-white (with a few darker scales and setae in it), on the abdomen and legs nearly all the scales

are also snowy-white, and on the abdomen they are nearly all distinctly longer than wide (subsetose in character, although adpressed). On the types of the species the abdominal scales are all brown and much shorter, most of them being quite circular. A specimen from Dorrigo has the elytral fascia white, with the abdominal scales equally thin, but of a darker colour than on the Ebor specimens.

*METYRCULUS BIMACULATUS* Lea, var. C., n. var.

A male from Eccleston (New South Wales) is larger (6 mm.) than usual, and the white spot on each elytron is broken up into two narrow strips on the fourth and sixth interstices, the part on the sixth being slightly nearer the base than the part on the fourth. A somewhat similar, but slightly larger specimen, was in the Blackburn collection, the spot on its right elytron is divided as on the Eccleston specimen, but not that on the left.

*PSEUDOMETYRUS CYLINDRICUS* Lea.

A female of this species, from Tasmania, differs from the male (the only sex hitherto known), in having the rostrum parallel-sided, shining, and with minute punctures from apex to behind antennae, and then rapidly increasing in width to base; the antennae are also inserted nearer the middle, and the abdomen is more convex.

*PSEUDOMETYRUS BICAUDATUS* Lea.

A specimen of this species from Dorrigo (New South Wales), differs from the type in having most of the elytral scales (except those forming fascicles) dark green, with a slight metallic gloss; a few of the prothoracic scales are also somewhat greenish, but most of them are deep black.

*PSEUDOMETYRUS ANTARES* Er.

A male in the Queensland Museum (labelled as taken in January, 1893, by C. J. Wild, on Mount Tambourine), appears to belong to this species, but differs from Tasmanian specimens in being somewhat larger (10 mm.).

*Achopera alba*, n. sp.

♀. Black. Densely clothed with whitish scales, interspersed with stout, depressed, whitish setae, except that on the prothorax some are brownish.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, not very wide in front, but dilated from insertion of antennae (slightly nearer base than apex) to base; basal third densely clothed, elsewhere glabrous (except for a few setae on sides), highly polished and with a few small punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, apex more than half the width of base; punctures concealed. Elytra distinctly but not much wider than prothorax, base distinctly trisinate, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large punctures appearing narrowly oblong through clothing. Mesosternal receptacle rather strongly elevated, base short. Metasternum slightly longer than basal segment of abdomen along middle, twice as long at sides. Femora not very stout, edentate. Length, 8 mm.

Western Australia: Eradu (J. Clark).

This and the following species have a strong general resemblance to *A. isabellina*, but the scales are consistently larger, and with a somewhat woolly appearance, they may, however, be at once distinguished by the elytral setae; on that species they are thin and true setae; on this they are much wider, and appear like larger scales, set in rows on the interstices; there are other differences in the rostrum and antennae; *isabellina*, so far, is only known from Queensland.

**Achopera subalba, n. sp.**

♂. Blackish, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with whitish scales, with scattered brownish ones of various shades, but not forming distinct spots, and interspersed with stout, decumbent setae.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, rather wide, sides gently incurved to middle, where the width is slightly more than the distance separating eyes; basal third densely clothed, elsewhere moderately clothed, but punctures traceable. Scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, and much shorter than funicle. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; punctures concealed. Elytra oblong-cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax, base incurved only at scutellum; striae distinct, but punctures entirely concealed. Length, 5 mm.

North Western Australia: Wyndham, in January (J. Clark).

In general appearance like a small specimen of the preceding species, but with a fine longitudinal impression on the rostrum at its narrowest part. The two species may be distinguished as follows:—

*A. subalba.*

Elytra at base not incurved near each shoulder.

Prothoracic scales large, and not mixed with setae.

Scales of under surface large and almost uniform.

*A. alba.*

Elytra trisinate at base, as a result the shoulders slightly clasp the base of prothorax.

Prothoracic scales slightly smaller and mixed with setae, which, although depressed, are distinct by their darker colour.

Scales of under surface smaller, denser, and mixed with stout, adpressed setae.

**Achopera pictiventris, n. sp.**

♂. Blackish, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with sooty scales, with pale markings, and interspersed with depressed setae.

Rostrum moderately stout, slightly shorter than prothorax, sides gently incurved to middle; basal half densely clothed, apical half almost glabrous and with dense punctures. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, and much shorter than funicle. Prothorax moderately transverse, gently convex, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra at base not much wider than widest part of prothorax, not quite parallel-sided to near apex, base distinctly trisinate; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, or quite concealed, but striation evident. Mesosternal receptacle with base large, and emargination very short. Metasternum much shorter than basal segment of abdomen, and slightly shorter than second; basal segment with a wide, shallow depression, continued on to second. Femora edentate. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum thinner, less of the base clothed, elsewhere shining and with smaller punctures, two basal segments of abdomen evenly convex, and legs slightly shorter.

Western Australia: Perth (H. M. Giles).

A dingy species, with distinctive abdominal clothing, which might, with equal propriety, be referred to *Achopera* or *Metelyrculus*, the character of the metasternum, longer or shorter than the following segment, formerly used in the table of allies of *Chaetectetorus*, is not to be relied upon. As in its flatter body, widely concave abdomen of male, abdominal clothing, and depressed setae of upper



surface, it agrees more with the species of *Achopera*, it is referred to that genus; from *A. lachrymosa* it differs in being wider and metasternum decidedly shorter. On *A. sabulosa* the metasternum is quite as short, but the clothing is very different. *A. maculata* is a narrower species, with very different abdominal clothing. In appearance it is fairly close to some varieties of *Meniomorpha inconstans*, but the rostrum is much shorter. From *Metyrculus bimaculatus* and *mediomaculatus*, which have pale median spots on the elytra, it is at once distinguished by the abdominal clothing. The scales on the upper surface are mostly sooty, with some feeble brownish spots on the sides of prothorax and apical half of elytra; there is, however, a small, conspicuous white spot, on the third and fourth interstices on each elytron, at the basal third; on the metasternum there is a sooty vitta on each side of the middle; on the abdomen of the male a wide median portion has sooty scales, the sides with whitish ones, on the legs the scales are whitish and sooty; on the female, the whitish median line of the metasternum is continued along the two basal segments of abdomen.

#### ***Achopera microps*, n. sp.**

♂. Dark brown, legs and antennae reddish. Densely clothed with chocolate-brown and stramineous, or whitish, scales, interspersed with sloping setae.

Rostrum not very thin, the length of prothorax; densely clothed except at muzzle, which is shining and with small punctures. Scape inserted in middle of rostrum, much shorter than funicle. Prothorax as long as wide, sides gently rounded, apex half the width of base; punctures concealed. Elytra not much wider than prothorax, almost parallel-sided to near apex, base gently trisinate; with rows of large, subquadrate punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, or quite concealed, but striation distinct. Mesosternal receptacle rather solid, emargination short. Metasternum distinctly longer than basal segment of abdomen, the latter gently depressed in middle. Femora edentate. Length, 3.5-4.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, apical half shining and with small punctures, and basal segments of abdomen gently convex.

New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron). Two specimens.

A narrow, depressed species, with general outlines much as those of *A. lachrymosa*, but with different scales and setae; it is narrower than *A. uniformis*, and the metasternum is longer. The prothoracic markings resemble those of some specimens of *A. alternata*, but the elytral interstices are even. The eyes are smaller, and the tarsi narrower than is usual in the genus. At first glance it looks somewhat like *Ephrycinus pilistriatus*, but is flatter, with much less conspicuous setae. On the male the scales on the prothorax are mostly pale, with a large, irregular, medio-basal brown patch; on the elytra the pale markings cover about one-fourth of the surface, in irregular spots and asymmetrical fasciae; on the female the brown patch on the prothorax is broken up into four spots, and the pale markings on the elytra cover less of the surface; on each of them the clothing of the under parts is almost uniformly pale. The setae are usually of the same colour as the scales, on the elytra they form a regular row on each interstice.

#### ***Achopera multimaculata*, n. sp.**

♂. Blackish, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with sooty-brown and obscurely whitish scales, interspersed with short, sloping setae.

Rostrum rather wide, slightly shorter than prothorax; densely clothed, except at tip, which is shining and with small punctures. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, and much shorter than funicle. Prothorax not much wider than long, apex more than half the width of base; with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex,

base moderately trisinate; with rows of large punctures, appearing narrow through clothing, or quite concealed. Mesosternal receptacle large, with a basal stem, emargination short. Metasternum slightly longer than basal segment of abdomen, the latter shallowly depressed in middle. Femora stout, edentate. Length, 4.5 mm.

Torres Straits: Murray Island (A. M. Lea). Unique.

A multimaculate species, structurally like *A. lachrymosa*, except that the elytral striae are more pronounced. *A. uniformis* is wider, the dark clothing occupies less of the surface, and the setae are more distinct. The elytra are wider in proportion than those of the preceding species, the metasternum is but little longer than the following segment, and the eyes are slightly larger. The scales on the prothorax are mostly dark, with several small pale spots, of which three are conjoined to form a short, mediobasal Y; on the elytra the pale spots are small, numerous, asymmetrical, and two or more are sometimes transversely conjoined; on the under surface the scales are pale, but some of the setae are dark. The setae of the upper surface are distinct only from the sides, they form a regular row on each interstice.

### ***Achopera longiventris*, n. sp.**

♂. Blackish-brown, some parts obscurely paler, antennae reddish. Sparsely clothed with stramineous and brownish scales, and with short, sloping setae.

Rostrum moderately stout and curved, the length of prothorax; sparsely clothed even at base, and with comparatively large and dense punctures, except on a narrow, shining median line. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, and much shorter than funicle. Prothorax not much wider than long; with dense and comparatively large punctures. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex, base truncate; with rows of large, quadrate or oblong punctures, usually wider than interstices; the latter each with a single row of setiferous punctures. Mesosternal receptacle rather large, with a short basal stem. Metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen with rather large punctures; the former much shorter than basal segment (which is depressed in middle), and scarcely as long as the second, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined, and much longer than fifth. Femora not very stout, edentate. Length, 5 mm.

Queensland: Prairie, in October (— Chisholm). Unique.

A narrow, flat species, with two basal segments of abdomen unusually long. The general outlines are somewhat as on large specimens of *A. lachrymosa*, but the clothing is much sparser, many of the elytral punctures are not at all concealed, and are even more distinct than on *A. xanthorrhoeae*, which is a smaller species, with conspicuous markings. Although its clothing is much sparser than on all other species of the genus, the type does not appear to be abraded; there are several small spots of pale scales on the elytra; the setae are distinct only from the sides, they form a regular row on each interstice; on the under surface each of the punctures contains a seta, which seldom arises above the general level.

### ***Achopera subcylindrica*, n. sp.**

Dark brown, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with chocolate-brown and pale stramineous scales, interspersed with short, sloping setae.

Rostrum wide, shorter than prothorax; tip glabrous and with dense punctures. Scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, and much shorter than funicle. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, apex almost the width of base; with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra not much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to

near apex; with rows of large punctures, partly concealed by clothing, but striation distinct. Mesosternal receptacle rather stout. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen subequal. Femora stout, edentate. Length, 2.0-2.2 mm.

Queensland: Cedar Creek (Dr. E. Mjöberg), Kuranda, in November (G. E. Bryant). Type, in Stockholm Museum; cotypes in British and South Australian Museums.

A minute, thin, subcylindrical species; the six specimens taken appear to be all males. It is about the size of *A. parva*, and with scales of the same colours, but differently disposed, and with much shorter setae; on *parva* the setae are numerous, and on the elytra the length is decidedly more than the width of an interstice, on the present species the setae are less erect, and indistinct (except from the sides), with the length decidedly less than the width of an interstice; the mesosternal receptacle is also different, on this species its emargination is widely transverse, on *parva* it is distinctly longer than wide. On the upper surface the brown scales may appear as numerous small spots, occupying less than one-fourth of the surface, to half or even three-fourths of it; on the under surface the scales are almost uniformly pale.

***Isax tricoestrostris*, n. sp.**

♂. \* Black, antennae and claw joints obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with dark brown scales, slightly variegated with paler brown ones.

Rostrum thin, feebly curved, the length of prothorax; basal half with crowded punctures, and three thin ridges, apical half shining. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, and not quite extending to eye. Prothorax about one-fourth wider than long, apex about half the width of base; with dense and rather small punctures (scarcely larger than on head), and with a fine median ridge, extending to apex but not to base. Elytra somewhat flattened, distinctly wider than prothorax, sides gently rounded to near apex; with rows of fairly large, subquadrate punctures; interstices with rather dense punctures and minute granules, third, fifth, and seventh slightly elevated. Mesosternal receptacle U-shaped, no longer than wide. Metasternum about the length of second segment of abdomen, and distinctly shorter than first, the latter widely concave in middle. Femora stout, feebly grooved and edentate. Length, 8 mm.

New South Wales: Illawarra. Type (unique), in Macleay Museum.

The mesosternal receptacle not twice as long as wide, metasternum shorter than the following segment, and femora edentate are at variance with other species of the genus; the rostrum, although not quite straight, is but little more curved than on *I. planipennis*, and in general appearance it is close to that species. For the present it may be considered an aberrant member of the genus. The type is slightly abraded.

***Sympiezoscetus foveiventris*, n. sp.**

Blackish-brown or reddish-brown, scape paler. With some whitish scales at base of rostrum, and sparse setae on legs.

Head with rather small but sharply defined punctures. Rostrum stout, about two-thirds the length of prothorax, sides incurved to middle; with rather coarse punctures about base, minute elsewhere. Scape stout, inserted about two-fifths from base of rostrum, and much shorter than funicle. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides rounded, and almost evenly decreasing in width to apex; with small but sharply defined punctures, becoming larger on sides. Elytra with outlines continuous with those of prothorax, base strongly trisinate; with rows of fairly large and somewhat rugose punctures, the marginal and submarginal rows united at about one-third from base; interstices impunctate. Metasternum

depressed in middle, and bifoveate at base. Basal segment of abdomen with two large, subbasal foveae, suture with second with a row of punctures, apical segment irregularly bifoveate. Femora very stout, edentate, tibiae rather short, each with an acute tooth at outer apex. Length, 4.5-6.0 mm.

Queensland: National Park, in December, and Mount Nebo, in April (H. Hacker); New South Wales; Rivertree, in August (E. Sutton). Type, in South Australian Museum; cotypes in Queensland Museum.

A flattened, elongate-elliptic species, readily distinguished from *S. spencei* and *norfolcensis* by the foveae of the under surface, and the much smaller punctures of the upper surface. At first glance the specimens look like abraded ones of *Xestocis*, but on that genus the femora are strongly dentate. There are six specimens under examination, but no well defined sexual differences between them, although on a small one an oedeagus is protruding. Some specimens have the head entirely glabrous.

#### *XESTOCIS NIGER* Lea.

Two specimens from Dorrigo (New South Wales), have the elytra of a rather dingy red, with a large black spot on each side of the middle; on the type such spots are present, but scarcely traceable, on account of the darkness of the adjacent parts. On some specimens of *X. castaneus*, from Norfolk Island, there are somewhat similar spots, but on that species the elytral punctures are considerably smaller at the base.

#### *Gymnocis*, n. gen.

Head small. Eyes rather small, with coarse facets. Rostrum moderately wide, gently curved. Scape stout, much shorter than funicle; first joint of the latter rather long, second much shorter, the others strongly transverse; club briefly ovate. Prothorax slightly transverse, apex much narrower than base. Scutellum small. Elytra with outlines continuous with those of prothorax, non-striate. Mesosternal receptacle large, with a long central ridge, emargination very short; cavernous. Metasternum much longer than the following segment, largely excavated in middle, sides almost vertical; episterna rather narrow. Two basal segments of abdomen large and soldered together, third and fourth combined distinctly shorter than fifth, with deep sutures. Femora very stout, feebly grooved, edentate; tibiae compressed, with a small subapical tooth, in addition to terminal hook, the middle and hind ones each with a feeble projection near outer apex; tarsi thin. Elongate-elliptic, depressed, glabrous.

A remarkable genus, allied to *Bepharus* and *Sympiezoscetus*, but distinguished by the cavernous metasternum, and complete absence of elytral striae. The outlines are much as those of *S. foveiventris*, and the femora are similarly powerful. The cavity of the metasternum is continued as a wide, shallow depression, on the two basal segments of abdomen, and the latter are soldered together, even at the sides, their suture only marked by a curved row of minute punctures.

#### *Gymnocis impunctatus*, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, antennae and tarsi somewhat paler. Elytra with muddy-grey scales, and a few setae, only about apex, on front of head, base of rostrum, sides and tip of abdomen, and parts of legs; metasternum with a few setae between coxae, and a few on claw-joints.

Head polished and impunctate, except in front, where the punctures are concealed. Rostrum shining and impunctate, except at base. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax with sides rounded, base narrowly margined; impunctate. Elytra with sides feebly dilated to basal third, and then narrowed to apex; without punctures, except a few concealed ones about apex. Length, 4.5 mm.

Queensland: National Park, under bark of a rotten hoop-pine *Araucaria Cunninghamii* in December (H. Hacker). Type (unique), in Queensland Museum.

At first glance apparently entirely glabrous and without punctures; the few that are present being more or less concealed by muddy-looking scales.

#### **Idiopterocis, n. gen.**

Head small, almost concealed from above. Eyes small, widely separated, with coarse facets. Rostrum moderately long, rather wide, moderately curved. Scape moderately stout, much shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle long, second shorter, the others small and transverse; club briefly ovate. Prothorax rather long, flat, sides almost vertical. Elytra nonstriate, with vertical sides. Mesosternal receptacle rather large, emargination widely transverse; cavernous. Metasternum distinctly shorter than the following segment; episterna narrow. Femora moderately long, feebly grooved, edentate; tibiae slightly compressed; tarsi thin. Elongate, flattened; irregularly squamose and setose.

A remarkable genus, evidently allied to *Bepharus*, *Sympiezoscetus*, and *Gymnocis*, but distinct by the elytra, metasternum and abdomen. In the table of allies of *Chaetectetorus*, it could be associated with *Metyrculus*, but the two genera differ in many particulars (prothorax, elytra, eyes, etc.). The elytral epipleurae, to a certain extent, are suggestive of those of *Zenoporocterus mirus*. The tarsi are thin, and the third joint, although bilobed, is not widely so. There is a minute process at the position of the scutellum, but I am not sure whether it is a real one, or a minute scaly depression; it is certainly not a distinct scutellum.

#### **Idiopterocis trilinealbus, n. sp.**

♂. Black, some parts shining, antennae and tarsi reddish. Irregularly clothed with white, or stramineous, scales and setae.

Head with dense, concealed punctures. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, with a fine median carina, and dense concealed punctures, except that the tip is glabrous, and with small punctures. Antennae inserted almost in middle of rostrum. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides feebly dilated from base to one-third from apex, and then narrowed to apex, which is more than half the width of base, base truncate; disc with fairly large, even punctures, becoming smaller on sides. Elytra closely applied to prothorax, with shoulders feebly clasping its base, sides slightly dilated to basal third, and then regularly narrowed to apex; parts polished and with sparse and minute punctures, except where clothed, both on disc and epipleurae. Two basal segments of abdomen widely and shallowly depressed, the first distinctly longer than second, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined, with straight sutures. Length, 3.3-3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly thinner, median carina shorter, about one-fourth of its apex glabrous, abdomen flat, and femora slightly thinner.

Lord Howe Island (A. M. Lea and wife). A pair taken, *in cop.*, on the under surface of a rotting log.

The prothorax is rather densely clothed with scales, each of which fills a puncture, but there are also a few setae arising above the general surface, on the sides the scales are smaller, and cover less of the surface; on the elytra there are three conspicuous lines of white scales (with a few long and slightly rusty setae), on the suture and crowning the vertical sides, with a few scattered scales, so the disc has two widely glabrous spaces, narrowing to apex, with the epipleurae also almost completely glabrous; the abdomen is glabrous, except on the sides; the femora and tibiae have pale scales and long setae. Most of the derm of the female is reddish, but probably from immaturity.

**Mitrastethus lateralis, n. sp.**

♂. Castaneous-brown. Densely clothed with light, muddy-brown, adpressed scales, slightly mottled with darker brown, but highly polished on outer side piece of mesosternum, on prosternum adjacent to it, on middle of metasternum, of two basal segments of abdomen, and hind coxae; each odd interstice of elytra with a row of short, sloping setae.

Rostrum feebly curved, the length of prothorax; apical fourth polished and almost impunctate. Scape stout, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, and much shorter than funicle. Prothorax moderately transverse, apex less than half the width of base, which is strongly bisinuate and with a small median depression; with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra not much wider than prothorax, nowhere quite parallel-sided; with rows of rather large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing; interstices with dense, concealed punctures. Femora stout, edentate, hind tibiae thicker than the others. Length, 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum longer, thinner, clothed only on basal third, and basal segments of abdomen gently convex in middle, instead of flattened.

Norfolk Island (A. M. Lea). Abundant.

A rather flat, elliptic species, with general appearance much as of the two previously named species, but each outer side piece of mesosternum, etc., highly polished and glabrous, in all the numerous specimens obtained. On some males of *M. australiae* the outer side piece is polished, although it usually has a few scales; but on the female it is usually as densely clothed as the adjacent parts; some Dorrigo specimens are quite as small as those of the present species, but the majority are considerably larger.

**MITRASTETHUS AUSTRALIAE Lea.**

Four specimens from Queensland, in the National Museum, have fairly numerous black setae scattered amongst the pale ones on the elytra. Numerous others from Dorrigo (New South Wales), are smaller than usual, and also have a few black setae scattered about, but less numerous than on the four others.

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